

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

Water System Name: **DOWN RIVER AN ITW COMPANY**

Water System Number: **3901423**

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 6/24/14 (date) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the Department of Public Health.

Certified By: Name Joe J. Jansen
Signature [Signature]
Title Manager
Phone Number (209) 931-0917 Date 6/24/14

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

☐ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery method used: _____

☐ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying customers. Those efforts included the following methods:

☐ Posted the CCR on the internet at www._____

☐ Mailed the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)

☐ Advertised the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)

☐ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of the newspaper and date published)

☒ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)

☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single bill addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses and schools

☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)

☐ For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www._____

☐ For privately-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

2013 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: DOWN RIVER AN ITW COMPANY

Report Date: June 2014

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2013

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source(s) in use: This info is not available, please see the Drinking Water Source Assessment Information section located at the end of this report for more details.

Your water comes from 1 source: Wellhead.

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call (209) 838 - 7842 and ask for Quality Service.

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Variances and Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

umhos/cm: micromhos per centimeter (a measure of conductivity)

TON: threshold odor numbers (a measure of odor)

pCi/l: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

The sources of drinking water(both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, spring, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- *Pesticides and herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil production and mining activities.
- *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Department of Public Health prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1,2 and 3 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituents. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Department allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

TABLE 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER						
Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level	No. Site Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	4 (2012)	0.775	0	1.3	.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 2 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG) (MRDLG)	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Barium (ppm)	(2011)	0.21	0.2 - 0.2	1	2	Discharge from oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	(2011)	11	10 - 10	50.0	n/a	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	(2012)	49.6	49.6 – 49.6	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	(2007)	3.17	3 - 3	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits.

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Uranium (pCi/L)	(2007)	6.4	6 - 6	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
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Any violation of MCL, AL, or MRDL is shaded. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

TABLE 3 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS					
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Vanadium (ppm)	(2011)	0.02	0.02 - 0.02	0.05	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the action level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.
Chromium (Total) (ppb)	(2011)	11	10 - 10	n/a	n/a

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care provider. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

For Lead (Pb), If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. *DOWN RIVER AN ITW COMPANY* is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL, MRDL, or AL, or a violation of Any Treatment Technique or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

About our Nitrate: Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die because high nitrate levels can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. High nitrate levels may also affect the oxygen-carrying ability of the blood of Pregnant women.

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Drinking Water Source Assessment Information

Assessment Info

According to the Drinking Water Source Assessment and Protection Program's Source Water Assessments Public Access web page, the Public Water Source WELLHEAD of the DOWN RIVER - ITW water system number 3901423, does not have a completed Source Water Assessment on file.

Discussion of Vulnerability

Assessment summaries are not available for some sources. This is because:

- The Assessment has not been completed. Contact the local Department of Health Services (DHS) Drinking Water field office or the water system to find out when the Assessment is scheduled to be done.
- The source is not active. It may be out of service, or new and not yet in service.
- The Assessment was not submitted electronically. The site used to obtain Assessments only provides access to Assessment summaries submitted electronically.

Acquiring Info

For more info you may visit <http://swap.ice.ucdavis.edu/FSinfo/FSintro.asp> or contact the health department in the county to which the water system belongs.

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Analytical Results By FGL - 2013

LEAD AND COPPER RULE								
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	90th Percentile
Copper		ppm		1.3	.3			0.775
Office Men's Ro	STK1239190-002	ppm				09/27/2012	0.179	
Office Sink	STK1239190-004	ppm				09/27/2012	0.810	
Warehouse Men's	STK1239190-003	ppm				09/27/2012	0.740	
Warehouse Sink	STK1239190-001	ppm				09/27/2012	0.198	

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (PDWS)								
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)
Barium		ppm	2	1	2			0.21
Wellhead	STK1135101-001	ppm				06/20/2011	0.213	
Chromium		ppb	100	50.0				11
Wellhead	STK1135101-001	ppb				06/20/2011	11.0	
Nitrate		ppm		45	45			49.6
Wellhead	STK1251504-001	ppm				12/17/2012	49.6	
Gross Alpha		pCi/L		15	(0)			3.17
Wellhead	STK0735130-001	pCi/L				06/13/2007	3.17	
Uranium		pCi/L		20	0.43			6.4
Wellhead	STK0732171-001	pCi/L				03/06/2007	6.42	

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS								
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)
Chromium (Total)		ppb		NS				11
Wellhead	STK1135101-001	ppb				06/20/2011	11.0	
Vanadium		ppm		NS				0.02
Wellhead	STK1135101-001	ppm				06/20/2011	0.0160	

DOWN RIVER AN ITW COMPANY

CCR Login Linkage - 2013

FGL CODE	DATE SAMPLED	LAB ID	METHOD	DESCRIPTION	PROPERTY
HB @ Pressure Tank Manufact HB	08/20/2013	STK1338431-003	Coliform	HB @ Pressure Tank	Bacti Monitoring - Even
	02/21/2013	STK1331514-001	Coliform	Manufacturing Bldg HB	Bacti Monitoring - Even
	04/15/2013	STK1333409-001	Coliform	Manufacturing Bldg HB	Bacti Monitoring - Even
	06/17/2013	STK1335910-001	Coliform	Manufacturing Bldg HB	Bacti Monitoring - Even
	08/19/2013	STK1338338-001	Coliform	Manufacturing Bldg HB	Bacti Monitoring - Even
	08/20/2013	STK1338431-002	Coliform	Manufacturing Bldg HB N/S	Bacti Monitoring - Even
	10/21/2013	STK1350298-001	Coliform	Manufacturing Bldg HB	Bacti Monitoring - Even
	12/16/2013	STK1352096-001	Coliform	Manufacturing Bldg HB	Bacti Monitoring - Even
Office HB	01/22/2013	STK1330633-001	Coliform	Office Bldg HB	Bacti Monitoring - Odd
	03/18/2013	STK1332365-001	Coliform	Office Bldg HB	Bacti Monitoring - Odd
	05/20/2013	STK1334870-001	Coliform	Office Bldg HB	Bacti Monitoring - Odd
	07/16/2013	STK1337065-001	Coliform	Office Bldg HB	Bacti Monitoring - Odd
	09/17/2013	STK1339223-001	Coliform	Office Bldg HB	Bacti Monitoring - Odd
	11/18/2013	STK1351211-001	Coliform	Office Bldg HB	Bacti Monitoring - Odd
Office Men's Ro	09/27/2012	STK1239190-002	Metals, Total	Office Men's Room	Cu & Pb Monitoring
Office Sink	09/27/2012	STK1239190-004	Metals, Total	Office Sink	Cu & Pb Monitoring
W.S. OFF. BLDG	08/20/2013	STK1338431-001	Coliform	W.S. Office Bldg	Bacti Monitoring
Warehouse Men's	09/27/2012	STK1239190-003	Metals, Total	Warehouse Men's Room	Cu & Pb Monitoring
Warehouse Sink	09/27/2012	STK1239190-001	Metals, Total	Warehouse Sink	Cu & Pb Monitoring
Well	09/27/2012	STK1239190-005	Metals, Total	Well	Cu & Pb Monitoring
Wellhead	03/06/2007	STK0732171-001	Radio Chemistry	Wellhead	Radio Monitoring
	06/13/2007	STK0735130-001	Radio Chemistry	Wellhead	Radio Monitoring
	06/20/2011	STK1135101-001	Metals, Total	Wellhead	Water Quality Monitoring
	06/20/2011	STK1135101-001	Wet Chemistry	Wellhead	Water Quality Monitoring
	12/17/2012	STK1251504-001	Wet Chemistry	Wellhead	Water Quality Monitoring
	08/20/2013	STK1338431-004	Coliform	WELLHEAD	DOWN RIVER AN ITW COMPANY